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NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--14.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

251. *POLYPORUS NIVOSUS*, B. & Br.—Found on dead gum trees along with *P. hemileucus*; rare.
252. *POLYPORUS LINDBLADII*, B. var. Very rare on old pine logs.
253. *POLYPORUS FERRUGINOSUS*, Fr.—Rare and only found once on an old log. Looks quite different from *P. obliquus*. The above three species have been passed upon by Dr. Cooke.
254. *KNEIFFIA AMBIGUA*, Karsten.—On an oak log; rare.
255. *DIATRYPELLA DEUSTA*, E. & M.—Abundant on palmetto stems.
256. *DIATRYPELLA VERRUCÆFORMIS*, Ehr.—On dead limbs.
257. *DIATRYPELLA OPACA*, Cke.—On dead holly.
258. *CONIOSPORIUM ARUNDINIS*, Cda.—On *Sabal* stems.
259. *UREDIO FICUS*, Cast.—Abundant on fig leaves.
260. *OIDIUM MEGALOSPORUM*, B.—Abundant on rotten logs in swamps.
261. *SEPTORIA HYDROCOTYLES*, E. & M.—Abundant.
262. *SEPTORIA SYMPLOCI*, E. & M.—On leaves of the sugar tree.
263. *SEPTORIA SERPENTARIA*, E. & M.—On *Olea* leaves.
264. *SEPTORIA NIPHSTOMA*, B. & C.—On *Magnolia* leaves.
265. *TRABUTIA QUERCINA*, Fr. & R.—Abundant.
266. *MELANCONIUM SABAL*, Cke.—On *Sabal* stems.
267. *PUCCINIA HYDROCOTYLES*, Mont.—Abundant.
268. *MACROSPORIUM NERI*, Cke.—Abundant on fallen leaves of *Oleander*.
269. *FUSARIUM YUCCÆ*, Cke.—On *Yucca aloifolia* leaves.
270. *HELICOTRICHUM OBSCURUM*, Cda.—Abundant on fallen *Persea* leaves; very obscure, too.
271. *TREMELLA MESENERICA*, Fr.—Occasional on dead limbs.
272. *TREMELLA FOLIACEA*, Pers.—Abundant on rotten limbs.
273. *PHYLLACHORA DEMERSA*, Cda.—On *Persea* leaves.
274. *PHOMA LEGUMINUM*, West.—On pods of *Glottidium*.
275. *PHOMA CLITORIACARPA*, Cke.—On pods of *Glottidium*.
276. *MELOGRAMMA FULIGINOSUM*, Ell.—On *Sabal* stems.
277. *RUSSULA EMETICA*, Fr.—Abundant in woods.
278. *ENDOTHIA GYROSA*, Sw.—On old oak limbs; abundant.
279. *GEASTER HYGROMETRICUS*, Pers.—Very common in sandy fields.
280. *ANTHOSTOMELLA MINOR*, E & M.—A new species. Journ. Mycol. Vol. III, p. 43. Common on *Sabal* stems.

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"GERMINATION OF ERGOT FROM THE WILD RYE." B. D. Halsted, in Bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural College, Botanical Dept., November, 1886.

Ergotted grains from *Elymus Canadensis* were placed in a large flower pot on March 10th. Two months later, growth became evident

and in a week the heads were formed and became stalked. On May 31st, the grains had mature heads and were then examined microscopically. The stems were two to three centimeters long and the ascigerous heads two to three millimeters in diameter and sphaeroidal. The asci were 4 x 230 μ and 8-spored; the spores were 1 x 120 μ . Saccardo gives the size of spores of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) as 50—76 μ . Dr. Halsted finds that the ascigerous stems from the cultivated rye as figured by Dr. Winter (Pilze II, 91) are much shorter and the heads larger than those mentioned above. That the species of ergot infecting the wild rye is the same as that of the cultivated rye, *Claviceps purpurea*, remains an open question.

"NOTES UPON THE PERONOSPOREÆ FOR 1886." I. C.

"NOTES UPON THE USTILAGINEÆ." I. C.

"THE ASH-LEAF RUST." I. C.

"THE CLOVER MOULD (Cladosporium). I. C.

"FUNGI OF FOREST TREES." I. C.

"COLORADO FUNGI." July, 1886. I. C.

Twenty-five species are enumerated, of these, the following new: *Tubercularia Lupini*, Farlow, in litt, on *L. Kingii*, Watson, Gunnison, Colo.; *Puccinia* sp., on *Artemisia Mexicana*, Willd., *Aecidium* and *Puccinia*. The *aecidia* are long and slender and perhaps new. Of the *Puccinia*, Dr. Farlow says; "It is not the usual form on *Artemisia* and does not exactly correspond to anything I have examined. * * I think it may be new and the *aecidium* may very likely be its *aecidium*." A parasitic fungus was found on *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, Carr, causing distortions called "eagle nests." Of this, Dr. Farlow says: "It has almost a greater similarity to some of the *Cæomata* and *Abies* than to a *Peridermium*; but it has a peridium more delicate than in any species known. It seems to be new. In habit and the distinctions produced, it reminds one of *Aecidium corruscens*, Fr., but unless it changes very much as it grows older, it cannot be that species. It is characterized by the size of its spores and size and thin markings of peridial cells."

"RELATION BETWEEN 'CEDAR-APPLES' AND THE LEAF RUST ON THE WILD CRAB APPLE." I. C.

"A PARTIAL LIST OF IOWA POWDERY MILDEWS." A. S. Hitchcock. I. C.

"FUNGI INJURIOUS TO GRASSES AND CLOVERS." Wm. TRELEASE, St. Louis, Mo. From "Beal's Grasses of North America."

A popular account, with illustrations of fourteen species, covering pp. 413-421.

"UEBER EINIGE AUF RUBUS ARCTICUS L. VORKOMMENDE PARASITISCHE PILZE." Af G. Lagerheim. Separataftryck ur Botaniska Notiser, 1887.

"ESPERIMENTI SUL PARASITISMO DELL' AGARICUS MELLEUS, VAHL." Di L. Savastano. Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano April, 1887.

"BOTANICAL MANUALS FOR STUDENTS." Chas. E. Bessey. American Naturalist, April, 1887.

"ST. GEORGE'S MUSHROOM, AGARICUS GAMBOSUS," Fr. Worthington G. Smith, Gardner's Chronicle, April 23, 1887.

"AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LICHENS." By Henry Willey. Pp. 72, ten plates.